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PHOTO BY J. C. HEMMENT

THE 'MIDSHIP SECTION OF THE VIZCAYA.

(From a Photograph by J. C. Hemment, the Journal's War Photographer, Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) Grinding on the coral reefs of Cuba lies the once peerless Vizcaya, a mass of twisted iron. The big guns which Captain Eulate once playfully aimed at the tall buildings in New York will never harm them. This picture is reproduced from the first photograph taken after she was beached.

"ONLY 7,000 MEN TO BE GIVEN UP."

So Madrid Says, but Our Cavalry Is Already Rounding Up the Outlying Troops.

Madrid, July 19 (delayed in transmission).—General Parreña, the Spanish commander at Guantanamo, refuses to be included in the "capitulation" of Santiago de Cuba.

According to Spanish military law a commander can surrender the troops which he personally commands, but he cannot oblige other commanders at distant points, even though under his authority, to follow suit. Consequently it is held that the "capitulation" only comprises about 7,000 troops actually at Santiago, and that only 7,000 men are to be given up.

Santiago de Cuba, July 19, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 20.—Lieutenant Milley, of General Shafter's staff, left here this morning with a troop of the Second Cavalry, mounted, under Captain Brett, to make the rounds of the entire military district of Santiago de Cuba, and for the purpose of receiving the formal surrender of the Spanish forces. He goes first to San Luis, where there are about 4,500 of the enemy's troops.

Lieutenant Milley will then receive the surrender, in order, of 800 men at Cobre, 1,200 at Cautina, 2,500 at Guanabacoa and 3,500 at Baracoa. A total of 10,000 Spaniards are expected to yield their arms to this one troop of American cavalry.

To reach Baracoa Lieutenant Milley will be compelled to ride straight across the island to the northern coast, led by a Cuban guide. He will ride under a white flag for protection, but General Toral has sent members of his staff ahead to notify the post commanders of the terms of the surrender.

Many of the Spanish soldiers are anxious to become American citizens, and are applying for naturalization.

Several officers of high rank in the Spanish army condemn their Government's policy in dividing its forces in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, instead of concentrating them and possibly saving one colour. The cutting of the fleet is also strongly censured, and the Spanish naval officers all argue that it is impossible under the present crippled condition of Spain to make a successful resistance anywhere.

The usable ammunition of the Spanish troops here was exhausted before the surrender, as the 2,000,000 cartridges found in the magazines of Santiago do not fit the Mauser rifles.

The Spaniards say our troops fought like tigers, and that their discipline was excellent, but they insist that more lives were lost on either side than was warranted by the conditions of July 1. They assert that our troops could have walked into the city without having a shot fired at them, as there were no soldiers left within the walls at that time.

It appears that they had only a few thousand men, and they all went to El Caney at the time that battle was fought, leaving Santiago unprotected. Reinforcements, however, arrived later, and brought the number of the Spanish troops up to 8,000 men.

Lying in the Principe Alfonso, Reina Mercedes and other hospitals here.

SANTIAGO IS ONE BIG CURIO SHOP.

Spaniards Merrily Sell Their Weapons and Reserve Hate for Madrid.

Santiago de Cuba, July 19, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 20.—Hundreds of American and Spanish soldiers who but a few days ago were shooting at each other crowd the streets of Santiago to-day, meeting and mixing on the most friendly terms.

Quaint stores, with gaudy displays of wares, are opening rapidly, and the storekeepers eagerly accept American money and courteously receive American customers.

Great large loads of provisions and supplies have been going to the wharves all day from the Red Cross Steamer State of Texas and the United States army supply ships, and there is evidence that privation is rapidly disappearing.

Along the water front, under every awning, dozens of women and children may be seen mitching American hardware.

The Americans are buying swords, medals and buttons from their late foes, and all talk cheerily whenever an interpreter can be obtained.

About four thousand Spanish troops still remain in the city, but the majority of them will be removed as soon as a camping ground beyond the rifle pits can be arranged.

The American troops are being removed from their old encampments behind the trenches to cooler and better spots in the hills north of the town.

The general impression is that but few of the troops now here will be taken to Porto Rico.

The harbor is crowded with transports, but, as announced at General McKibbin's headquarters, no orders for embarking the troops have been received. The officers say there is no reason for immediate embarkation, as the health of the city is good, they assert that there is not a case of yellow fever in Santiago, and that there are but few cases of smallpox.

Hated Only for Madrid. There seems to be no race hatred, the bitterness being all directed against the Madrid Government, which is charged with gross mismanagement of Cuba and hanging during the conduct of the present war.

The hospital headquarters are still located at Juraguá. Two deaths from yellow fever were reported there yesterday, but the names of the victims have not been made public. The physicians say there are but few new cases appearing and that the epidemic is under control. They also think that the danger to the army is about passed.

JUNTA REBUKES GENERAL GARCIA.

Believed It Will Result in a Better Understanding with the Cubans.

Washington, July 20.—Senor Quesada and other representatives of the Cuban Junta have been in consultation with officials of the War Department to-day. The United States officials were assured that there was no dissatisfaction with the management of affairs in Cuba so far as the Cuban representatives were concerned, and that if General Garcia and other Cubans operating about Santiago were not in harmony with the United States authorities there it arose from a misunderstanding of the President's proclamation and of the intentions of the United States Government in the premises.

The Cubans at Santiago, it was said, probably thought that the action of General Shafter meant the continuation of Spanish rule and Spanish authority. It being well understood here that such was not the case, it was the belief of the Cuban representatives that when the matter was made plain to the Cuban officers in the field they would acquiesce in the action of the United States and render the United States army hearty support.

SANTIAGO A FAIR FIELD FOR IMPORTERS.

Washington, July 20.—The officials of the Treasury Department are receiving inquiries daily from exporters and others as to the regulations to govern the shipment of provisions, etc., to Santiago and Guantanamo.

The opinion is expressed that with the exceptions of oleomargarine, artificial and adulterated wines, and objects offensive to morality, the entire list will be admitted into Cuba practically on the same basis and at substantially the same rates as they are admitted into the United States.

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General Miles is at Guantanamo, on the Yale, and is said to be arranging the details of the Porto Rican campaign.

Most of the ships of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet are lying in Guantanamo Bay. Commodore Schley, with a party of officers, visited the city this morning, coming up the bay in a steam launch. The Commodore called on General McKibbin and strolled about the streets, making several purchases and apparently greatly enjoying shore leave.

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TO HAUL TORAL OVER THE COALS.

Blanco Says the General Surrendered Without His Knowledge. Court Martial Sure.

Santiago de Cuba, July 19, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 20.—General

Linares cabled to Madrid on July 3, before General Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago, a long message setting forth the inability of the city to hold out against an enemy superior in numbers, with the Spaniards dying of fever and starvation and demoralized by the loss of the fleet.

He urged the Government, for the sake of humanity, to offer to capitulate, but added that, if ordered to remain to die like a rat in a trap, he would do so, as his soldiers were doing their duty, although realizing that a mistake had been made.

Somehow information in regard to the message leaked out and the Spanish officers here are loud in their condemnation of General Linares, whom they accuse of faint-heartedness throughout the war, to the extent of, "under the plea of a slight wound," laying the mantle of the shame of surrender upon General Toral's shoulders, instead of facing the disgrace himself.

This feeling is general among the men who are passing the palace where the Stars and Stripes are flying. They clutch their fists and mutter:

Que vergüenza para la patria! Pero lo merece bien.

("What a shame to our country! But she deserves it well.")

Madrid, July 20.—A semi-official note has been published here, explaining the circumstances, from a Spanish standpoint, of the surrender of Santiago de Cuba. It declares that the letter which General Toral "is alleged to have written to General Shafter," is apocryphal, as the telegraph version "contains a statement which it is impossible for General Toral to have made, because it is untrue that his Government authorized him to capitulate."

The note continues: "What happened was that the War Minister received two telegrams from Captain-General Blanco. The first described General Toral's position, which was most pitiful because of the want of provisions and ammunition. It also detailed the enemy's proposals.

"In the second telegram Captain-General Blanco gave the terms of the capitulation and requested instructions. The War Minister replied to both by telling Captain-General Blanco to leave every initiative to General Toral, for it was impossible to recommend any other line of conduct. General Toral, accordingly, acted as he thought advisable and would explain before a court-martial the motives which induced him to capitulate."

The Government has received a dispatch from Captain-General Blanco, in which he announces that he had not authorized the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba and asserting that the place was surrendered without his knowledge. As a result, General Toral will be rigorously tried by court-martial.

Tangier, Morocco, July 20.—The object of the visit here of the Spanish armed yacht Giralda was to test the Moroccan knowledge of the neutrality laws. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, however, informed the Spanish Minister that the vessel must leave within twenty-four hours. The Giralda thereupon went to Cadiz.

Eruptions Cured. Tired Feeling Also Left Him After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I had eruptions all over my body and was troubled with boils. After I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the eruptions and boils all disappeared, and I have not had any since. Last summer I had a partial sunstroke, but by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I came on all right and the tired feeling that I had left me. I would not be without Hood's, as it is a guard against sickness and is an unequalled blood purifier."—John B. Eely, Belleville, N. Y.

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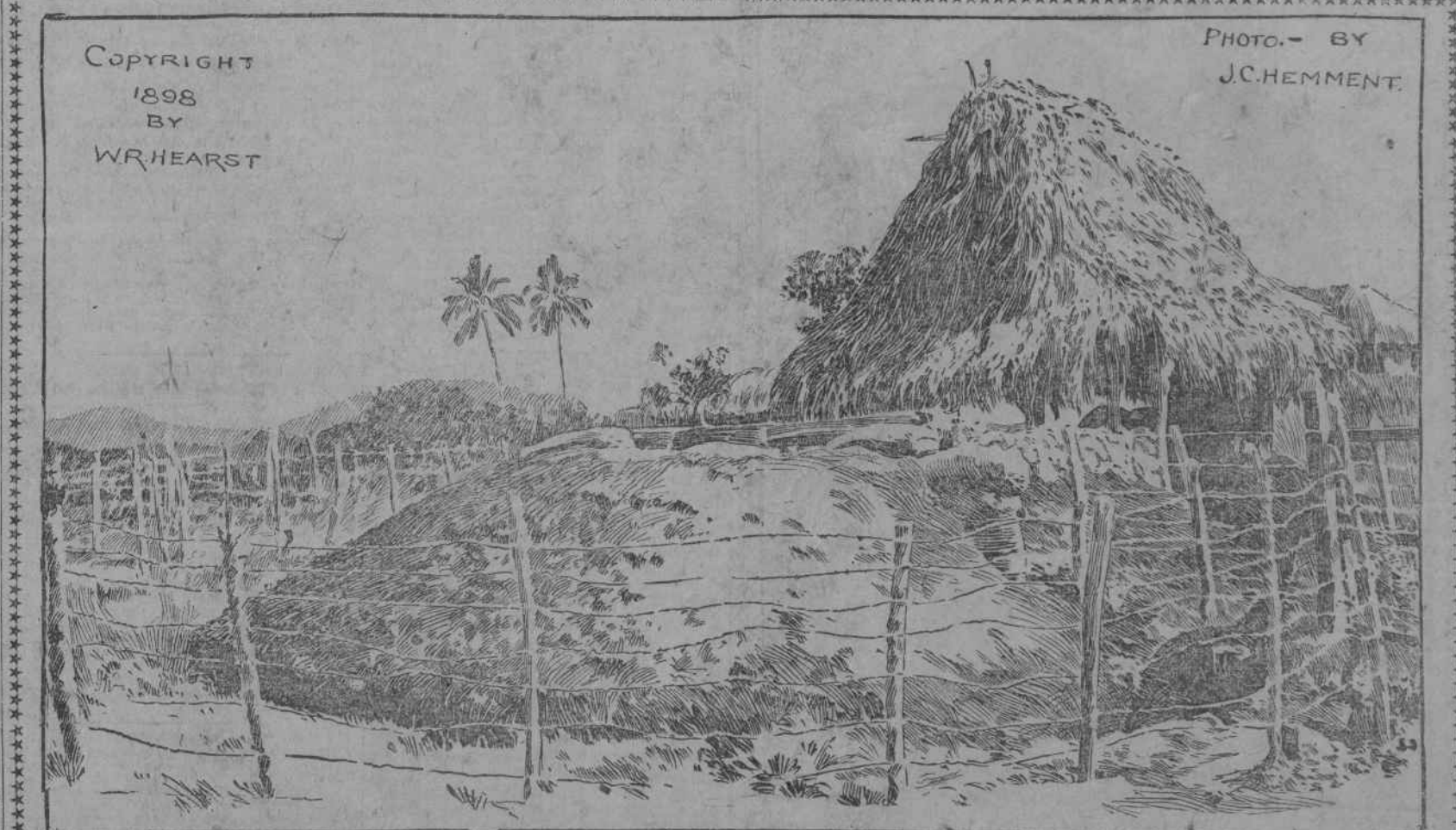
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A SPANISH BLOCK HOUSE AND BARBED WIRE TROCHA.

(From a Photograph by J. C. Hemment, Journal War Photographer, Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) Many such small forts obstructed the march of our army on Santiago. It can easily be seen that the taking of these places is no easy task by infantrymen without the loss of many lives. Artillery could knock them to pieces in short order.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for \$5. Get only Hood's. Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla, 25c.